Japanese Americans Break Long Silence And Resolve To Aid "Tokyo Rose"

LOS ANGELES. — Apologizing for its "long silence and inaction" on her 1948 conviction for treason and her subsequent attempts to clear her name, the National Council of the Japanese American Citizens League has passed a resolution vowing to assist Iva Toguri in any future efforts in her behalf.

Mrs. Toguri, whose conviction to a ten-year sentence was based on her alleged role as radio propagandist "Tokyo Rose" during World War II, served six years of her sentence and now lives in Chicago. Unable to pay all of the $10,000 fine also levied upon her, she has been repeatedly dunned by the government for the balance.

In the years since Mrs. Toguri's conviction several articles have appeared which depicted her as a victim of a miscarriage of justice. Two San Francisco attorneys who defended her at her trial continued their efforts to prove her innocence until the time of their recent deaths. Her chief counsel Wayne M. Collins died on July 16. The odore Tamba died last year.

The resolution which was passed at the 23rd biennial JACL convention late in July read as follows:

Whereas, Iva Toguri was the victim of wartime hysteria and became a scapegoat for her alleged role as "Tokyo Rose," for those forces which sought to foster vengeance and national retribution; and

Whereas Iva Toguri suffered imprisonment, embarrassment, and physical and mental anguish for alleged acts of treason; and

Whereas, it is now apparent that much of the evidence and the conduct of the trial were highly questionable and prejudical and that in view of the motivations and climate of public hysteria at the time of the trial the verdict is a blot on the integrity of American jurisprudence.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Japanese American Citizens League, . . . recognizes that Iva Toguri was unjustly tried and convicted in the aftermath of World War II.

Be it further resolved that the JACL offer to Iva Toguri and her family its belated apology for long silence and inaction.

Be it further resolved that the JACL use its leadership, manpower and resources to correct the miscarriage of justice in Iva Toguri's case by seeking all executive or other remedies available under the law.

Be it further resolved that the JACL contact Iva Toguri to inform her of its desire to be of assistance.

The New Canadian

An Independent Organ for Canadians of Japanese Origin

Vol. XXXVIII — 73 FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1974 Toronto, Ont.

Part One . . .

Human Rights And Immigration

The following address was given by the Rev. Ken Imai of Toronto at the Inter-Church Consultation on Human Rights held in Ottawa On September 20, 21st, and 22nd. His topic was "Human Rights and Immigration".

By THE REV. KEN IMAI

1. Why Canada Should Accept Immigrants

Since the end of the Second World War, Canada has increasingly viewed immigration in the light of economic needs. In 1966, the Department of Manpower and Immigration was created to facilitate the co-ordination of immigration to Canada's labour requirements. From a purely economic standpoint, Canada needs immigrants. Immigrants have contributed to a "substantial improvement in the quality of the labour force and in the stock of highly trained manpower." Moreover, Canada must continue to accept immigrants if she does not wish to experience an actual decline of her population in the future. A study done in 1973 estimates that the fertility rate will fall of about 1.8, which is just below the replacement level. About 50,000 people a year must be taken into the country if the population is to stablilize at about 25 million. More immigrants are needed if the population is to grow.

Coupled with her economic requirements for immigrants, Canada should consider her moral responsibilities to those wishing to become citizens of this country. "We believe that man is becoming more and more a citizen of the world", says the Catholic Immigration Service, "We believe that any human being has the basic right to use this world's spiritual and material goods for the betterment of his human condition and that of his family." It is easy to blame underdeveloped nations for causing the population problem, but we must remember that it is the people of the industrialized nations of the world who are using up most of the earth's resources. In view of this fact, we do not feel that Canada should selfishly protect the high standard of living enjoyed by her citizens, at the expense of those less fortunate. Canada has a responsibility to accept as many people from underdeveloped nations as is feasible. Moreover, Canada should respect the right of families to be united in this country by continuing to allow individuals to sponsor relatives from abroad. Through enlightened humanitarian immigration policies, we may set an example for all the nations in the world.

II. Types of immigrants Accepted into Canada

There are three main types of newcomers to Canada — skilled workers who are accepted through the point system, unskilled workers who arrive largely through sponsorship and nomination, and refugees who are accepted for humanitarian reasons.

Skilled workers have been recruited by the government in recent years; the point system heavily favours highly trained and educated individuals over others. In the past, the vast majority of these people were recruited from Britain and the U.S.A., but the increase in non-European immigration has also brought an increasing number of skilled individuals from underdeveloped countries. In these countries where every skilled person is important, the loss of trained personnel could have detrimental effects. Thus, Canada should take care that her immigration policies do not adversely affect the development of non-industrial nations.

Canada has admitted over three million immigrants since the end of the Second World War, and more than a million

(Cont. on P. 2)

Japanese Canadians Turn Out At Centre To Greet Premier Tanaka

TORONTO. — The Prime Minister of Japan, Kakuei Tanaka was warmly greeted by a throng of Japanese Canadians at the J.C. Cultural Centre on Wednesday, September 25th despite rain.

Words of greetings were extended by Mr. H. Hayashi, President of the JCCA Issei-bu, and Mr. S. Funasaka, Chairman of the Toronto Japanese Asociation of Commerce and Industry. Mr. Tanaka expressed his appreciation. Before leaving the Centre, he spent some 20 minutes touring the Centre and meeting with the J.C.'s.

The Prime Minister then left for Convocation Hall, where he delivered the Convocation Address, and received a Doctor of Laws (honoris causa) degree. A luncheon followed, hosted by President John Ewans at Hart House.

Before his departure from Toronto International Airport for Vancouver, he gave an informal conference with Japanese pressmen at the Prince Hotel.

On the first day of his 4 day visit, Mr. Tanaka met with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. Their talks focused mainly on broad trade, economic and energy matters.

Mr. Tanaka said before leaving Tokyo he wanted to broaden relations with Canada to help offset the heavy U.S. economic influence in both countries. A more balanced triangular relationship among the three countries would be preferable, he told reporters in a pre-visit interview.

Japan is anxious to maintain and expand ties with resource-rich countries such as Canada.

Canada wants to increase the proportion of manufactured goods sold to Japan. Raw and somi-processed exports now account for more than 98 per cent of all trade with Japan. More secondary manufacturing would increase available jobs for Canadian workers.

Officials in both countries say they attach high importance to the visit, the first by a Japanese head of government since 1961.

Mr. Tanaka's visit was the last on a four-country North and South American tour designed to improve relations with Japanese trading partners. He visited Brazil and Mexico initially, and conferred with President Ford in Washington.

Dreaded Minamata Pollution Disease Claims Its 100 Victim In Kyushu

TOKYO. — A 23-year old woman, confined to bed for 18 years of her life, recently became the 100th victim of the mercury poisoning called "Minamata disease," a spokesman for the Minamata City Hospital said.

Eating fish from the chemicaly-polluted waters of Minamata Bay caused Kumiko Matsunaga to lose movement of her arms and legs and left her weighing 46 pounds at the time of her death.

Effects of the disease appeared in the town of Minamata in Kyushu, Japan's southernmost main island in the early 1950s although it was not until 1967 that officials attributed it to contaminated water from a chemical company in he area.

Some 2000 persons have contracted the disease to date.

Women Police Making Mark In Japan

TOKYO. — Japanese women today are collaring smugglers and pickpockets and having illegally parked cars hauled away.

They're doing it and without abuse — oral or otherwise — from the male population of Tokyo.

In fact, Inspector Fumiko Niki said:

"There are a number of poilce duties women perform better than men."

Most women are in traffic control, others staff the police emergency "110" phone line, the juvenile deliquency and the criminal investigation sections.

There are about 1,440 female police officers in Tokyo, compared with New York's 700.

"I've always had a yearning to be in the police," said officer Hitomi Ebina, 23, as she manoeuvred minipatrol car no. 2 down the street crowded with illegally parked automobiles.

What incentive is there for today's fragile flowers to exchange kimono and zori or blue jeans and sneakers for a patrolwoman's uniform?

For one thing, they take home about twice the national average salary.

Starting police officers with a high school diploma earn $378 a month in Tokyo. The national average for a woman with the same education is about $195.

While Japan still maintains severe — by Western standards — social and legal discrimination against women, police work is one of the few fields offering a semblance of equality, particularly in the pay and promotions department.

Women officers are kept from dangerous assigments, such as riot control, have no night duty and don't carry revolvers.

Green Berets Out

TOKYO — U.S. military authorities have returned to Japanese control a 69-square-mile base in Okinawa, formerly used for training American "Green Beret" Special Forces troops, the Japanese Defense Forces Agency said.

It said the base, on the border between Ishikawa and Gushikawa cities, center Okinawa, was vacated in June.

Rev. Imai . . .

(cont. from page 1.)

of these were sponsored, mainly by relatives and family connections in Canada. The majority of these people were unskilled. Freda Hawkins has noted several problems with this movement, including the vulnerability of unskilled workers to unemployment, and the potential for uncontrollable explosive growth. Although these problems are real enough, Canada's immigration policy should continue to recognize as much as is practicable, the right of families to sponsor their kin.

Canada has co-operated with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in providing homes for those from Hungary, the Suez, Czechoslovakia, Tibet, Uganda and Latin America. In fact, three-quarters of the refugees since the World War II have settled in Canada, Australia or the U.S. Once these refugees have arrived in Canada, the government has taken responsibility for them until they find permanent employment, providing the basic necessities such as food, accomodation, language training, skill upgrading and medical care. In the case of the Chilean refugees, the cost of these initial services were estimated to be about $650 per person. It is hoped that Canada will continue to give special consideration to those who have been displaced by antagonistic political forces.

III. Human Rights and Immigration

The following pages will discuss Canada's responsibilities for the human rights of two groups of people. The first group consist of those who are presently outside the country, and for one reason or another, wish to enter Canada. The second group consists of those who are within the country and wish to remain.

A. Rights of those outside Canada.

Canada has been proud of the fact that she has carried her share of international responsibilities. "We have used our vast resources to aid underdeveloped nations", it is asserted, "we have been a good neighbour and friend to large and small countries. We have opened our doors to succour refugees, and we know that we have room still in our hearts and territories for many, many more people." Although the country is generally recognized to have a good record in this area, there are still areas of concern from the viewpoint of ensuring the human rights of people around the world.

(1) Refugees.

In time of crises, Canada has usually responded well, admitting large numbers of refugees. The acceptance of these refugees, however, has been a discretionary act on the part of the government of Canada. In other words, the decision to admit or not to admit refugees lies with the government in power at that point in time. There is no general principle which stresses rights that the refugee himself has to be considered for admission to Canada. Canada's policy seems to be based on Mackenzie King's dictum that to come to Canada was a privilege and not a right. Thus, the emphasis is placed on the fact that Canada is granting a favour by accepting the refugee.

The United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights however, states that "everyone has the right to life, liberty and securiy of person" and that "all are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration". If Canada is to recognize these universal rights, then, it is not unreasonable to argue that refugees have a right to be considered for admission to Canada. If the individual's rights can be maintained by coming to Canada, then, Canada has a moral responsibility to accept the refugee. This is not necessarily to say that an "open door" policy should come into effect, but rather that Canada should consider a more active recognition of the rights of refugees to live in peace and freedom, free from fear.

The failure to actively acknowledge these rights of the refugee is surely one of the reasons for Canada's very inadequate response to the Chilean problem. "If we could bring 11,- Czechoslovakians to Canada in seven months, and 5,500 Ugandans in six months, why have we only brought 415 Chileans to Canada in the six months since the coup?" asks the United Church. Because Canada has tended to view it as a "favour" to accept refugees, she has made no attempt to help the "real refugees, like the many Chileans who are in hiding and daren't try to reach the embassy." Canada's indifference, and even antagonism to Chilean refugees was in marked contrast to Sweden's Ambassador who "placed the evacuated Cuban embassy under his protection, and virtually went to the streets to give succour to threatened Chileans."

If Canada recognized the right of refugees to live free from oppression, then she would seek to guarantee this right by allowing the refugees into Canada. It is from this perspective that the Joint Committee of the Anglican Church of Canada and the United Church of Canada state that "it is our earnest hope that the new legislation will make it easier for those seeking asylum to be admitted to Canada." To this end, the Committee recommends that an "asylum" status be created to augment the "visitor" and "landed immigrant" statuses already existing. This status would be offered to the refugee to freely "decide within a specified period of time whether or not he wishes to make Canada his country." The refugee would be allowed to enjoy all the benefits of Canadian society, and be allowed time to decide whether he can make the adjustment to Canadian life. For Canada to offer such status would be to recognize the plight of the displaced individual, and his right to make decisions free from harrassment.

We are not questioning Canada's right to decide who should be allowed into the country, and who should be excluded. We are only asking that greater recognition be given to the right of refugees to "life, liberty and security of person."

(2) Potential Immigrants

The second area of concern is Canadas method of recruiting immigrants. The racial and geographic biases were officially abolished in 1962, but in practice, such biases still exist. In fact, the Immigration Act still gives the government the power of "prohibiting or limiting of admission of persons by reason of nationality, citizenship, ethnic group, occupation, class or geographical area of origin."

Since it is no longer possible to apply for landed immigrant status from within Canada, the potential immigrant must now apply from his own country. It is here that Canada's bias towards Europeans, and especially the British, becomes visible. For example, it takes East Indians 2 to 5 years for a response to their applications, while Britains are normally processed in less than three months. This is because in Britain, there are 20 officers to process immigration applications, while in India, there are only four. The other parts of the Third World are even less well represented. If Canada is to continue to accept immigrants, she must offer the opportunity equally to all who wish to apply. Thus, it is vital that offices be opened in all parts of the world so that Third World peoples have the same chance to become Canadian citizens as Europeans.

Some in Canada are openly hostile to non-white immigration. There is a group in Toronto which calls for the end of all "coloured" immigration. They recently attacked a mixed couple, hospitalizing the husband, and causing internal bleeding in the wife. A Progressive Conservative candidate in British Columbia decried that fact that so many Chinese immigrants were allowed into the country. It is hoped that racist attitudes such as these are not reflected in government policy.

(3) Visitors.

The third area of concern lies in the treatment of visitors to Canada. Admittedly, problems exist with people who come as visitors and remain illegally within the country. Authorities at the ports of entry are responsible for refusing entry to those who do not intend to return to their own country. However, it is important to recognize the fact that those coming into Canada have rights which must be safeguarded. This fact is all the more pressing in light of events which give the appearance of racial discrimination at the ports of entry.

Alan Borovoy of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association says that "Various non-white constituencies — blacks, Asians and Latin Americans for example — have frequently complained that the Immigration Department is discriminating against their countrymen in deference to what is perceived as a growing Canadian prejudice against 'coloured' immigrants. Such beliefs are reinforced by the fact that one rarely hears of cases where departmental discretion is exercised against white visitors.

Almost invariably, the wholesale rejection of planeloads of visitors have been directed against people from non-white countries."

Moreover, Toronto lawyer Rewachand Sainey personally observed "aproximately 2,000 cases in which the applicant for admission to Canada was required to post a cash bond as a condition of entry. In none of these cases was such a requirement made of a European. All Persons subjected to this requirement were non-Europeans — mostly Asians and South Americans and West Indians. . ."

Upon arriving at the port of entry, the burden of proof that the Visitor intend to leave the country rests with the visitor. Occasionally, it appears as though no amount of proof will convince the immigration officals that the individuals do not wish to remain in the country.

Mr. Borovoy cities the case of a doctor from India who came to visit Canada, was detained for four days by immigration authorities, and then deported. There was no evidence that this doctor was a criminal, a subversive, or an undesirable of any type. The immigration offical's argument was that the Indian doctor had no intention of returning to her homeland. The doctor denied this, and her cousin, a landed immigrant, even offered a cash bond to ensure her departure. It was to no avail. In these cases the opinion of the immigration officer prevails over the statements of the visitor, and here is no recourse to a neutral third party. It is impossible to say whether the woman was denied entry merely because she was an Asian; however, one rarely hears of such treatment being meted out to Anglo-Saxons.

In view of this situation it is vital that the visitor be allowed legally trained counsel to at least provide the opportunity for a fair hearing of the case. Unfortunately, this right to counsel is sometimes denied. In 1972, immigration authorities refused to allow a lawyer to interview 237 Asian visitors seeking entry into the country. In the result, these visitors waived their right to a special inquiry and departed Canada without either a hearing or an interview with counsel.

In another case, a twenty-one year old Jamaican woman who came to Canada for a three week visit was deported two days after her arrival. She came with her cousin, a landed immigrant, but was immediately isolated for two and a half hours to be interviewed. The immigration officer "didn't believe her story (about the holiday) and said she was lying" in spite of the fact that she was in possession of an airline ticket showing a return date three weeks from her date of arrival. Consequently, the woman made up a story that she might be looking at schools in Canada. Apparently, it was this "lie" which formed one of the bases for her subsequent deportation. The woman was never given the opportunity to speak to anyone about her rights or Canada's laws. She saw her cousin for a short period after the interview with the immigration officer, and then was taken to a hotel. She was without money, and did not know how to contact her cousin. Her cousin could not contact her because the immigration offical refused to divulge the name of the hotel that she was being detained in. The next day, she went to a special inquiry, represented only by her cousin. She was detained one more night, and then send back to Jamaica.

(To be continued)

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Personal Notes

Obituaries

TAKAHASHI

TORONTO. — Mrs. Sue Takahashi, mother of Mr. Ryozo Takahashi, passed away on Sept-ember 11, 1974. Services were officiated by the Rev. Fujikawa on Sept. 17, 1974. Interment at Mountainview Cemetery.

* * *

SUTTIE

VANCOUVER. — Miss Gwen Suttie, 74, died suddenly on July 13th in Vancouver after a short trip to the Maritimes.

She had served the United Church work in Japan from 19-27-67, teaching English and later as principal of Toyo Eiwa Jo Gakko, Tokyo.

She will be remembered by high school students in New Denver during the evacuation years when she was principal of Lakeview High School.

On her retirement, she lived in Vancouver and moved to a Senior Citizens' Home in December last year. She leaves to mourn her loss one brother, Donald Suttie of Calgary Sw. Alta. — 4 Kingsland Place T2V 2J9.

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Dates And Doings

'Graduates' Sunday' At T.B.C. On September 29

TORONTO. — The Morning Service (11:00 A.M.) Congregation will celebrate a person's great achievement in life at a "Graduates' Sunday", this Sunday (September 29th) at the Toronto Buddhist Church to honour the recent graduates from High Schools, Universities and other institutions of higher learning.

It has been a tradition since the Canadian Centennial Year to award the TBC-Dana Scholarship to members of the Buddhist faith. A plaque in the TBC library has the names of past recipients.

Following the service, graduates will be invited to tea prepared and served by Toronto Dana. — T.B.C.

* * *

World Service Appeal Opens On October 1st

TORONTO. — The World Service Appeal opens on October 1 and will end on 31. The World Service Appeal is an annual campaign, conducted by the Seventh-day Adventist Church. It is intended to aquaint the public with the activities of the church and give an opportunity to contribute. Funds help Adventists provide Community Service Centers, disaster relief, medical and other services in 193 countries.

In Toronto, clothings, beddings and kitchen utencils were given to 2,260 immigrants from 38 countries by the Adventist service unit in Ontario Welcome House at 8 York St., and the same help was given to over 2,000 people by the Adventist Community Service Center at 506 College St. in th last year. Your help for this worthy cause will be greatly appreciated.

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The Miscellany Of A Japanese Priest

By ALLAN BEEKMAN

THE MISCELLANY OF A JAPANESE PRIEST: Being a Translation of Tsure-zure Gusa, by Kenko Yoshida, tr. by William N. Porter. Tuttle, 216 pp., $3.95.

Ranked with The Pillow Book of Sei Shignagon (Makura no Soshi) as a masterpiece of essay literature, The Miscellany of a Japanese Priest has a broaded range.

Written about 1000 A.D., the essays of Sei Shonagon describe the life of the effete Imperial court of the Heian period written more than three centuries, later, The Miscellany also indicates intimate acquaintance with the Imperial court, revealing the refined taste of the nobility, but oversteps mundane boundaries to reveal the Buddhist spirit of evanescence, the naturalistic, quietistic philisophy of Lao Tzu, born about 600 B.C., and of his successor, Chuang Tzu, reputed to be the author of the most important work of Taoism.

Like Sei Shonagon, the author of The Miscellany sprang from a distinguished family, tracing his descent through various important personages to the Shinto deity Kogane no Mikoto. In part, he derived his lay name, Yoshida na Kaneyoshi, from the place where he was born in 1281, Yoshida, a northeastern suburb of Kyoto.

He served at court under the Emperor Go Uda, to whom he was devoted. After the Emperor died, this courtier, then 42, retired to live the quiet, solitary life of a Buddhist monk.

He wrote his clerical name, Kenko, with the same Chinese characters he had used to write his secular name, Kaneyoshi. Though he embraced his new calling with sincerity, Buddhist asceticism could not efface the urbane worldling.

Retirement, however, freed him from distractions and gave him opportunity for reflection. From about 1337-1339, he recorded his observations, beginning: "Leisurely I face my inkstone all day long, and without any particular object down the odds and ends that pass through my mind, with a curious feeling that I am not sane."

Despite this implied misgiving about his sanity, his reflections reveal a keen, lucid mind. He intermingles pious reflections with directions toward getting on in the secular world.

The translator has given some 200 observations a title, beginning with One's Aim in Life" and ending with "A Boy's Embarrassing Questions". Kenko ends his observations on "One's Aim in Life" with:

"The thing to aim at, therefore, is the path of true literature, the study of prose, poetry, and music; to be an accepted authority for others on ancient customs and ceremonies is also praiseworthy. One who is quick and clever at writing and sketching, who has a pleasant voice, who can beat time to music, and who does not refuse a little wine, even though he cannot drink much, is a good man."

Of women, he writes "Though he may be perfect in many ways, a man who does not appreciate female beauty seems to me to be as unnatural as a beautiful wine bowl without a bottom. All men should be brought up that they may never be laughed by women. . . If a man who is over forty falls in love, but keeps it to himself, how can we blame him? But for him to talk about love and lovers, and above all to flirt openly is unbecoming and offensive. . ."

In the Introduction to this translation, first published in 1914, Sanki Ichikawa says, ". . . there is always one thing which can never appear in the best translations, and that is the original charm of style and diction which in Kenko's case is so pre-eminently succinct and irresistible." Nevertheless, the author's appreciation of nature shines through the translation; at times the text becomes lyrical.

In an Index, the translator groups the titles of the observations under more general titles, such as "Court Life" and "Shinto and Buddhisms." Notes and illustrations are included.

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Honorary Black Belt Given To Ontario Premier At Karate Meet

PORT DOVER — More than 130 Karate participants from seven clubs across Southern Ontario and New York State battled for the top three spots in the annual Karate championships held here recently.

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A special feature of the day was the presentation of honorary black belts to Ontario Premier William Davis and MPP James N. Allan.

Several Japanese girls put on a dancing display of native Japanese dances to break up the night performances.

Winner of the $100 bill was J.A. McInnis of Noranda, Quebec.

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天氣晴朗なれど

佐藤愛子

（六二）

朝子は面白くない氣持でヒロエの横顔を見た。青葉芳次は朝子に用があって来たのだ。朝子の相談に乗るために来たのだ。それなのにヒロエは帰らぬばかりか出しやばっている。朝子が口を挟む余地のないほどしやべりまくっているのだ。

『廣告宣傳關係のお仕事って、尖端を行くお仕事だわ。現代という時代の、潮のただ中で、闘っていらつしやる。お見かけしたところそういう覇氣が溢れていらつしやるわ、青葉さん。信用金庫なんか、あなたのような人には向かなかったわ。早く見切りをつけてよかつたわ』

ではその〝信用金庫〟に停年になるまでいた雄介はどういう人間ということになるのだ？ 朝子はだんだん腹に据えかねて来た。朝子は夫の無能をよく知っている。事實それを始終口にして來た。しかしそうだからといって、こうまでハッキリ弘枝の口からいってもらいたくはない。自分の口からいうとそうではないが他人の口からいわれると、その無能男の妻である自分までが下落したあつかいを受けた感じがするのである。

朝子は紅茶を出したあと青葉に向っていった。

『青葉さん、今日はもうお仕事ないんでしよう？ ゆつくりしていらしていいんでしよう？』

『はあ、仕事はもう終えて來たんですが』

『じゃあ、お飲みになっても大丈夫ね』

朝子は戸棚の奥から、取って置きのウイスキーをとり出した。この前青葉に飲ませて以来、夫にも春生にも飲まれぬよう棚の奥深く隠しておいたジョニウオーカーの黒だ。青葉は水ワリよりもハイボールの方が好きだ。朝子はちゃんとそれを心得ている。バタービーナツは嫌いでポテトフライが好きなことも知っている

『あたしはハイボールより水ワリの方がいいわ』

ヒロエはいつた。誰も飲めといつてやしないのに、勝手に注文した。

『ねえ、ブランデーない？ 朝子さん』

『あるけど、國産のよ』

『結構よ、國産で。でも今度、ナポレオンを一瓶、お届けしておくわね』

とさりげなく青葉の前に金持をひけらかした（と朝子は思う。）

『さあさ、飲みましょうよ。賑やかにやりましょう！』

ヒロエはだんだん調子づいて來た。さっきまで春生への想いのためにうちひしがれていた女とは思えない

『ねえ、朝子さん、おすしでも取ったら？』

指圖がましくいう。すしはヒロエを歸してから、ゆつくり二人で食べようと朝子は考えていたのだ。特上を取れば一人前七百圓もするのだから。

『そうねえ、……じゃあそうしましょう』

力なく朝子はいった。なんてイヤな女になったんだろう、と心の中で舌打ちをした。

『新月ずしに頼むか？ それよりみかさずしの方がおいしいわよ、お宅はいつも新月だけど……』

そんなこと、いわれなくてもわかっている。みかさの方が新月より百二十圓高いのだ。朝子が電話でみかさずしを呼んでいると、座敷の方からヒロエのまろやかなソプラノが廊下をコロコロと轉がって來るのが聞えた。

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福島の小學校應援歌

西濱校長の作曲成る

親友社内さんが作詞したもの

福島縣原町市立原町小學校には珍しい應援歌ができた、として毎日新聞がこのほど次のように報じた。日加合作の作品である。

△「われら若駒野原かけて…」創立二十周年を迎えた原町市立原町二小（吉津守雄校長）に小學校には珍しい"應援歌"ができた。

△四分の四拍子の輕快でかわいいこの應援歌は、シナリオライターでもある同校教諭、社内慶雄先生（五〇）の作詞、カナダ・トロント市の日系カナダ人、ナーチ・西濱さん（三九）の作曲で生れた日加合作の作品。西濱さんが今春、原町二小を訪れ、子供たちと親善を深めた際芽生えた話が實り、このほどカナダから樂譜が屆いた。

△西濱さんは日本語學校長もしているが、かつて日本の音樂學校にも學んだ作曲のベテラン。原町二小では來月行う創立二十周年記念式で披露したいと、いま練習をしている。

利益は増し

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【オタワ】一九七四年の第二期における大企業の利益は昨年同期に比べ三六・九%増しと統計局は發表。中でもパルプ、ペーパー、石油は顯著。會社側ではインフレのためといっている。

【トロント】ソフト・ドリンクは過去九カ月間三度目の値上り（一〇オンスにつき五仙）となる。これは砂糖の値上りが主な原因だと説明されている。

【オタワ】カナダから米國への天然ガス輸出は來年一月から六六%増しになるとエネルギー相が發表している。

【モントリオール】十月一日からミルクの値は一クオートにつき四仙上り來年二月から更に四仙增しとなる

十月中旬に生け花展

晩市で各流派の實演も交え

【晩市】當市生け花協會恒例花展が十月十八日（正午十一時—午後九時）と十九日（午前十時—午後五時）の両日オークリッジ・ショッピング・センター内のウッドワーズ店オーデイトリアム（キャンビーと四一街交叉点）で行われる。入場料は一ドル。

各流交代による生け花實演があるが、時間は十八日（午後十二時半、二時、四時、七時）十九日（午前十時半、午後十二時半、二時四時）

タマゴの値上り問題

オンタリオ州鶏卵生産販賣局の價格委員会が、このほど申請したところに依ると、一般小賣價格が現在ダース八十一セントするエー級卵は近く五セントが値上がりが見込まれている。その日規定通り勧告を確めた販賣局では政治的反感を懸念—返答をさし控えた。

先日の州農務省からの通達では以前三セント値上げを認めていた一方、消費者側が、管理された販賣組織で卵が無駄に廃物になった事で怒っている事から、値上げは得策ではないとされていた。しかしながらケベックではもう三セント上つており、オンタリオもこれに續くのは必至であろう。實はこれに先立ちオンタリオでは（飼料品の値上りに依って）すでに卵値上げを望んでいたのだが、オンタリオの卵がケベックに流れるのを恐れて伸ばしていたものである。

この春以来の値上りは、おそらくアメリカの卵の自由市場價格によっておこつたもので、州販賣局により、上がりつつある過去の標準をカナダに定着させたことになる。アメリカからの卵輸入引締めは、價格の線を握っているカナダの生産者次第で決まるので、今や恐れる事もなく自由に價格を上げられる譯だ。

南オ州一帯の農産物は霜害

〇…今週のひどい降霜のため南オ州のおもい農作物は大打撃をうけ、その損害は數百万ドルに上るものとみられている。トマト、ペッパー、ライマビーン、スイートコーンなどは夜間の低氣温のため被害をうけた。

〇…またト市東方二百マイル地帯に及んで霜害があつた。チャザム市を中心とする一帯のトマト被害だけでも二百万ドル以上と見積られている。なにしろ氣温は二二度にまで下ったという。

スーで地方会議行う

オ州多様文化諮問理事会が

【オ州スー・セント・メリー】オンタリオ州多様文化諮問理事會は去る九月十九日夜、スー市内ワタータワー・ホテルで"地方会議"を催した。これにはスー市内外からの各人種グループ代表を招き、多様文化に關聯した問題について意見の交換を行った後散會した。

なお同理事會は二十日午前九時から午後四時まで同ホテル内で定期理事會をひらき昨年十月、任命されて以來數回にわたる理事會と地方会議から得た資料や進言をもとに、中間的報告をまとめ、オ州社会ビス省のビーチ大臣宛に送る手筈をきめた。

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【モントリオール】當市の宮川澄江さんが社長の"日加旅行社"が發足し、旅行關係のあるものならなんでも世話する、という。オフィスはサン・ローラン・ベンジャミン・ヒュドン街三二九。電話三三二—一三二五

■死　亡

△レベルストックの高橋ヱさんは九月十一日死去告別式は十七日行われマンテンビュー墓地に埋葬した

△ダエン・サライ女史（七四）は去る七月十三日バンクーバーで急逝した。同女史は日本の合同教会に一九二七年から四十年間奉仕されその間英語の教べんをとり後に東洋英和學校の校長となつた。隠退と共にバンクーバーに居住。弟のドナルド氏がカルガリーにいる。

△トロントの松岡常七氏夫人ハルノさん（八七）は九月二十三日イースト・ゼネラル病院で死去、二十五日夜佛教会で石浦總長と宮地開教使により葬儀を執行した。

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十二月二四日	一月二三日
十二月一九日	一月四日
十二月二九日	一月一九日

●日系人のためのメキシコ旅行（一月廿六日…二月八日）晩市より當社のものが　きそいトロントよりメキシコ・市でグループに加わることも出來ます。

●呼寄せ觀光團（十二月廿二日より一月九日）詳細はお問い合わせ下さい。

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思うままに
monomono

日本、カナダ 宙ぶらりん（下の二）

―風流と頑固さ―

街を歩いているなら、人の立ち話が聞えてくるでしょう。あれは多分ドイツ語？ こつちはきつとイタリア語。トロントでも画廊などではフランス語も稀には聞かれます。さてこの位はまだしも、ユクレーニアン、ハンガリアン、ルーマニアン、チエコスロバキア……皆な 区別が つきますか？でもこれはよくあることです。そしてお互い違うグループが出会うと自然に出てくるのがアクセントの強い英語。私のことだつて困りの人は「あれはコリアンかチャイニーズ」と目の奥で詮策しているに違いない。移民の国だなあとつくづく思う。この頃少しは慣れもしたけど、この国際都市トロントは（ある意味では国籍のない都市）島国日本出身者にはそこを飛び出して実際来てみる迄、想像のつかない面を持つている。

そのかわり各国出身の人と友人になれ、その国の風俗習慣を知る事ともなる譯で、例えば、（すぐ食べる話になつて恐縮ながら）デリカテッセンでヨーロッパ風食料品。ジューイッシュ・マーケットで魚やレバーや木の実類、インデアン（インド）のお店で各種スパイス。チャイニーズフードのお店にもありとあらゆる珍味が並んでおり買いものに迷う程。お昼にイタリア風サンドイッチで口の中がヒリヒリしたらポーリッシュスタイルのけしの実のケーキでも。暫く休んで一寸何かつまみたかつたら紅茶にチーズとお好み次第。

自分の好みのものを食べられる気楽さは何にもかえ難く貴重で新鮮でさえあることがある。一人暮しなればこそ。「食いものの恨みは恐ろしい」とか申しますから、家族の中に大きな年令の開きがあるとき、各々の好みの調整をとる主婦は大変です。まして三度、三度の事なればなおさら。

年をとると共に味に限らず好みが固まつてきて新しい物を受けつけなくなるのは仕方の無い現象でしょうか。自国の料理が世界一と思いこんで疑わぬ日本人は多いものです。カナダでも日本料理店大繁盛。今は中国ブームにとつて変つたけれど一時の禅ブームを初め日本への熱はアメリカでも相当のものだつた名残りかどうか、それは知らないけれど、料理店にやつてくるお金持ちはしきりとワンダフル、ビューテイフルを連発。この季候の異なるカナダに純日本料理などある筈はないのに見栄も手伝つてか、何でも大層なものだそうです。

日本料理といえば――、北大路魯山人という名を聞いた方もあるでしょう。大正から昭和にかけて焼きもの、そして料理（味）の分野で一流の仕事をしました。食い意地が張つているというか、おいしいものには目がない、味にうるさいと共にその料理を盛る器も自分の気に入つたものでないと我慢ならぬという調子で、とうとう土を探し窯を築き、自分で茶碗を焼くまでになつたという人物ですが、その作品が又誰も及ばぬ力量。彼が支配人となつた料亭「星ヶ丘茶寮」は大成功して上流階級、有名人が押しかけたとか。実際行つた事のある、これ又味にうるさいある人が話してくれました。「あそこでは季節の美事な果物を、こんな大皿（手を拡げてみせ）に盛つて出すのよ」と。きつと魯山人自身の手になる素晴らしい皿に違いありません。（続く）

一路平安

多様文化主義 更に推進さす

【オシャワ】このほど當市を訪れたジョン・ムンロー大臣（多様文化主義の擔當、勞働大臣を兼任 はカナダ・エスニック新聞連盟オ州支部集会で演説、「閣僚変動でハイダツシ前大臣が離任したが、それによつて決して多様文化主義が死んだわけではなく、私は全力をつくして、この政策を推進していくつもりである」と話した。

藤原博士が重態

米国バークレーの佛教大學主任教授藤原凌雪博士は九月三日自動車にはねられて負傷入院中だが、コン睡状態つづきで重態である。同博士は国際的に名を知られた佛教學者で、米国においては最高の學階をもつ佛僧である。

新移住者は しばしば仕事口, 住居および友人を さがし求めるのに手助けを必要とします. ですからオンタリオ州はそれらを與えるために 助力しています.

新移住者および移動者のために, ユニークな多国語を話し, 多様サービスのセンターであるオンタリオ・ウエルカム・ハウスは, 多くの人々にとつて彼等の古里と新しい国との間に架けられた橋の役割を果しています。

一九七三年十二月に正式開設されたこのオンタリオ州政府の施設は, メトロ・トロントに到着する新移住者を援助するため, できるだけのサービスを一つの屋根の下に集めることにあるわけです。

ウエルカム・ハウスには州政府からはもとより, 民間および奉仕團体からのカウンセラーをふくむ事務員によつて, 新移住者のために存在する政府および民間のサービスすべてについての情報を提供しています。

オンタリオ・ウエルカム・ハウスのサービスのなかには就職のあつせん, 履歴書の作成, 卒業証明書および技術証明等の飜譯および評價, 医療保險, 家族手當, 会社保險番号, 親類のカナダ呼寄せおよびその他新移住者が直面するあらゆる問題や住居についての各種申請フオームに記入することを手助けしております。

書間英語クラス。ウエルカム・ハウスで英語勉强する親たちのために託児所があります）必要とする人たちには無料で衣類を提供しております。

ウエルカム・ハウスの事務員中には合計二十一カ国の言葉を話し得る者がいますし, 毎週約四百人にサービスを與えております。事務員たちはあなた又はあなたの知人を援助することを喜びとしております。そのために事務員がいるのですから。

ウエルカム・ハウスにお出でになるには（クインズ・ゲイ七七經由）スパダイナ・バスに乗つて南に走り, ヨーク街で下車すればよろしい。もし地下鉄の場合であれば, ユニオン驛で下車し（クインズ・ゲイ七七經由 のスパダイナ・バスにベイ街とフロント街角で乗り換え, ハーバー街とヨーク街八番地で下車すること。ユニオン驛から西へヨーク街まで歩き, ヨーク街を南へ下りていくこともできます。

月曜から金曜まで毎日午前九時から午後九時までオープンしております。土曜午前十時から午後五時まで 大ラウンジで オープンハウス・コーヒー・パティーがありますので, 一般を歡迎します。電話九六五－三〇二一

Ministry of Community and Social Services
Citizenship Branch
Rene Brunelle, Minister

Government of Ontario
William G. Davis, Premier

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經濟協力の强化 會談二回で合意

＝田中・ツルドー両首相が＝

〔オタワ〕田中首相はバーミューダの暖かい国から、初雪がちらつきはじめ気温摂氏五度の寒いオタワ空港にカナダ政府の特別機で二三日午前到着、出迎えのツルドー首相、マクアキン外相らと握手を交わした。十一発の礼砲がとどろき終わると閲兵式を行ない、宿舎のガバーメント・ハウスに向かった。

同日午後、ツルドー首相と田中首相は、首相公室で約二時間にわたって会談、日加両国の経済的関係の緊密化について語った。日加両首相の水入らずの会談は十三年ぶりである。

この会談内容について、カナダ外務関係のアドバイザー・イヴァン・リード氏は、ツルドー首相は日本にカナダの資源を永続的に提供するかわり、日本はカナダの加工製品をより多く買ってほしいと要請した。これに対して田中首相は、カナダの申し入れは無理のないものと認め、今後はできるだけカナダの完成品を買うことにしたいという意向を示した。

心強い日系人の活躍

田中首相が文化会館で語る

立派なカナダ市民…

田中首相一行をのせた特別機は雨の降る二十三日午前十時ごろ、旧ト市空港にあるエア・カナダ格納庫に到着、マクドナルド・エネルギー相(オタワ政府代表)およびグロスマン大臣(オ州政府代表)の出迎えをうけたのち、日系人代表らに一々握手して『少し時間がおくれて済みません』とわびたのち、モーターケードで一路日系文化会館に向ってハイウエーを走った。

会館には約二百人の日系人が集合、田中首相を拍手で迎えた。在住日系人を代表して林初太郎氏(市協一世部会長)と日本商工会々長の船坂氏がそれぞれ歓迎の辞を述べ、田中首相が名誉博士号をうける栄誉に祝意を寄せた。

田中首相はマイクを通じて『在住日系人が艱難を克服し、立派なカナダ市民として活躍されている現状をみて、実に心強く思っています。日本の人口はふえるばかりなので、この広大なカナダに多く住んで貰いたいと考えていますから、その節はよろしく…』と飾り気のない率直な話しぶりに聴衆は思わず爆笑し、和やかな雰囲気につつまれて『水いらず』の集いという感じを与えた。

田中首相はゲストブックに「花開 風雨 多」と達筆で揮毫した。在住日系人を代表して丸橋夫人が首相に贈物(エスキモー彫刻)を渡した。

新卒生の一人に

名誉博士号をうけて感激…

トロント大学構内のコンボーケイション・ホールには日白人、大学生ら約三百人が集まるなかで、田中首相の功績がエバンス学長より述べられたのち、マクドナルド総長より名誉法学博士號が首相に授與されるや会堂には破れるような拍手がわいた。

田中首相はピンクのガウンをつけて起ち『伝統高いトロント大學の新しい卒業生に加えていただき、この上ない名誉であります』と両側に居並ぶ大學の首脳者たちに軽く頭を下げるとまたしても拍手が起った。

田中首相は約二十分間にわたり、通訳付きで『日本とカナダの関係がただに経済的のみでなく、文化的にも深いつながりを持ちつつ世界平和の維持に努力しつづけていくことが、両国に課された責務である』ことを強調、その力強い演説は参集者に深い感銘を与えた。

小學生數十人が首相を出迎える

空港に向う途上、新しいプリンス・ホテルに立ち寄った田中首相一行は数十名のノースヨーク地区小學校學生が両手に日加両国旗をふる玄関口での出迎えをうけた。首相の表情はこの情景をみて晴々しかった。滞在約三十分間、随行記者との会見を終わって、小學生の見送りで出發した。ホテルでは堤社長以下が玄関先で見送った。

米大統領訪日反對

〔東京時事〕第一回擴大評議員会で決定した秋季年末闘争方針の中で、フォード大統領の来日に對して反対運動を組織する計画を打ち出した。

總評はこの中で米大統領の来日を『日米帝国主義の軍事同盟強化とともにニクソン・ドクトリンに基づく米国のアジア支配戦略体制への日本の組み入れ強化を図るものである。また田中内閣はフォード来日の見返りとして天皇訪米を政治反動化路線推進の具として利用を策している』と規定し、政治反動阻止、反戦平和闘争の一環として『フォード来日の反對行動に取組む』としている。

大掛りな移民青書を十二月頃には完成へ

〔オタワ〕移民に関した大がかりな調査報告書がこの十二月頃迄には發表される見込みである。調査班のリーダー、リチャード・ディト氏は『調査は移民を抑えるためでなく、問題をさぐり、その仕組みと背後にある大系を掴むものである』と語っている。

彼によると、カナダは移民問題に對して一貫した方針を採ってこなかったからその仕組みを調べると共にどこの国からどんな人を迎えるかが重要である。出生率の高くないカナダでは、移民が人口増加の決め手となっており、世界にいる潜在的移民の目をカナダに向けさせ、その中から、眞に生産的な働き手を選び抜くためこの調査は大切な役割を持っていると強調。

最後に、この調査はモニター方式をとって常に変化に對應しながら、移民が国の必要に對して答えられるかどうかを確めるため、この問題を再評價しなければならないと述べている。

七五年度景氣よくない

物價高は續き失業者は増す

〔オタワ〕カナダの獨立經済研究機関「コンフアレンス・ボード」は今週、カナダの経済的見通しに関する報告を行ない、一九七五年度の経済状況は『物價高の継續および失業者の増加』になろうと推定した。

物價は今年より約一二%も値上がることになるとみており、一方失業者も労働力の約七・八%に達することになろうとして、あまり芳ばしくない将来像を描いている。カナダの平均失業者レートは七%、物價高のレートも約一〇%というところ。

したがって来年カナダの景氣はインフレ増大と失業者増加で楽観は許されないとしているが、しかし不景氣だとは判断していない。

同ボードは『経済的アジャストメント(調整)が必要で、経済的ぼう張はスローダウンされよう』ということだと説明している。

史上最高の国防予算

今週の米国下院本会議は八百二十六億ドルという史上最高の国防予算案を三二九票對五九票で可決して上院に回付した。

エネルギー会議に各國代表四千人が

デトロイト

〔デトロイト〕米国で最も殺人の多い都市として知られているデトロイトで今週『世界エネルギー会議』が開かれ、六十九カ国より約四千人の代表者が出席した。

この會議でフォード米大統領は、アラブ産油国が産油を調節して、石油價格を高いレベルに保持することを續ければ、いまにその悪影響があると鋭どく非難した。

カナダのマクドナルド力相、登壇、カナダ人は今までエネルギーについてはほとんど無関心であったが、さきごろのエネルギー危機で『無尽蔵でないエネルギー(石油)について、なんとかしなければ、という心配をするまでになってきたのは大きな進歩である』と語った。

一方、デトロイト市警ではアラブ産油国の代表に危害が加われば米国は苦しい立場におかれるとし、約五千人の警官を總動員して、各国代表者の身辺を警護している。会場はもとより、宿舎には正私服の眼が走り通しであるという。

中共旗を焼く

〔東京〕今週東京都で開かれた『中國フェア』付近の竹棒に掲げられていた中國旗が右翼派のため引き下ろされて焼かれ、また毛主席の擬人像に火をつけた。數千人の反共グループがフェア近くでデモし、警官隊に退散された。

外人醫學生が多すぎると非難

○…カナダ醫學協會々長によると、カナダ国内の醫科大學にカナダ生れの入校志願者多数が、外国生れの入校者のため拒否されている現状だと今週語った。醫科大學には特に中國系人の入學生が多いと指摘されている。

○…もちろん、中國系人學生は頭脳明晰で、カナダ人學生と比べるとはるかに上位に置かれるが、カナダの醫科大學にカナダ人學生が入校できないというのは不公正だとの聲があがっている。